

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868.

NO. 85.

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.  
TERMS:   
One Year, (in advance) ..... \$14 00  
Six Months, do ..... 8 00  
Three Months, do ..... 6 00  
Fortnightly, do ..... 0 75

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.  
TERMS:   
Per Annum, in advance ..... \$6 00  
For Six Months ..... 4 00  
For Three Months ..... 2 50  
Per Week ..... 0 25

PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.  
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley  
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS—

N. D. Levitt, ..... Nanaimo, V. I.  
H. H. Hopper, ..... Victoria, do  
S. H. Hartman, ..... Victoria, do  
Clarkson & Co., ..... New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, ..... Quesnel, B.C.  
do ..... Lytton  
do ..... Victoria  
do ..... Victoria  
do ..... Kamloops  
do ..... Kamloops  
L. P. Fisher, ..... Clinton  
Hudson & Mclarty, ..... San Francisco  
G. Street, ..... 30 Cornhill, London

Legal Notices.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1862.

CHARLES JEFFREY BROWN, OF THIS  
Bank, Esquire, Esq., of the Bar, and of the Parson's  
Bridge Hotel, Esquimalt Street, having been adjudged  
Bankrupt on the 11th day of March, 1868, is hereby re-  
quired to surrender himself at the Court of Bankruptcy  
at James Bay, at the first meeting of Creditors, to be  
held on the 18th day of March, instant, at 12  
o'clock, at the above address.

At the meeting the creditor will receive proofs of  
his debts and interests may then be made.

All persons having goods of the Bankrupt must deliver  
the same to Richard Woods, Esq., the official Assignee.

W. S. Bright Green, is Solicitor acting in the Bank-  
ruptcy.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO-  
fore existing between Albert F. Hicks and Thos.  
Russell, under the name and style of Hicks & Russell,  
as Grocers and Provision Dealers, is hereby dissolved  
and宣告終了。 All amounts due by and  
to the said firm will be paid by the said Thomas Russell,  
who will continue the business in his own name.

Victoria, B.C., 9th March, 1868.

A. F. HICKS.

THOS. RUSSELL.

Witnesses—J. R. Stewart, Thos. L. Fawcett, and

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED  
of my interest in the Boot and Shoe Store on  
Fort street, between Broad and Government  
streets, to JOHN MURRAY, Esq., who will  
henceforth be on the business. Thanking my friends  
and customers for past favors, I speak for my success-  
or the same liberal patronage in the future that has been  
bestowed upon me in the past.

Victoria, 10th March, 1868.

D. B. REID.

ma10 1w

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS INDULGED TO THE  
late JOHN MURRAY, the undersigned, who is  
alone authorized to receive the same. All amounts  
paid on the 15th February instant will be then placed  
in a Solicitor's hands for collection.

JOHN MURRAY,  
Corner Fort and Douglas streets.

Victoria, V.I., B.C., 12th February, 1868. m13 1m

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I  
will only accept COIN FOR RENTS as well as for  
any other payments to be made to me.

ED. LOWENBERG

Shipping Notices.

FOR CHINA.

THE BRITISH BARK COBANG,  
Captain Baldwin, now loading at Teekool,  
Foggy Sound, will be in a few days for China.  
The clipper vessel has good accommodation  
for about 20 Cabins and 40 St. cargo Passengers.

For terms, &c., apply to THE LOW BROTHERS,  
Folsom Wharf street.

Ship Nightingale.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR  
the undersigned, agent for the above vessel,  
will be responsible for any debts contracted  
by the crew.

F. H. LAMB.

Agent W. U. Telegraph Co.

Brig Byzantium, from London.

Capt. St. Clair.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR  
the undersigned will be responsible for any  
debts contracted by the crew.

SPOAT & CO., Agents,

Store street.

Wants, Lost, &c.

Wanted Immediately,

ABLE AND ORDINARY  
Seamen for the ship Tebulon for  
China.

Apply at the Shipping Office of

JER. NAGLE.

fe18 1w

Wanted Immediately,

ABLE AND ORDINARY SEAMEN  
for New York.

Apply to J. NAGLE,  
Shipping Agent.

P.S.—For Charter, a Schooner, 50 tons register. J423

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL

WAS AWARDED TO  
J. & F. HOWARD  
AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

CHAMPION PLOUGHS,

STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM  
PLOUGHS,

HARROWS, HORSE RAKES,

And other Agricultural Implements.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Implements, and are also in a position to supply other farm workmen, who are unable to produce, but their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application.

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors  
from St Paul's. j10 1y

FINE ARTS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY  
extensive and choice assortment of Engravings,  
Chromos, Water Colors, Drawings and Frames of all  
descriptions. Winsor & Newton's Water Colors;  
Canvas, Drawing Papers, Drawing Studies, Sketch Books;  
Books on Architecture and Ornamentation, Drawings;  
Pencils, Pastel Crayons, Bristol Boards, materials for  
Wax Flower making, &c., &c., all of which we offer at the  
lowest rates.

210 Montgomery street (Riordan Block),

638 Sansom street, 427 Washington street,  
fe19 1m

Medical.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

From Fresh Culled Flowers.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S  
CELEBRATED

Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Bloom-  
ing Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aro-  
ma is almost hexagonal; while its influence on the  
skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoy-  
ancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when  
mixed with the water of the Bath.

Painting Tumors,

Nervousness,

Headache,

Debility,

And Hysteria

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very ELITE of  
Fashion; it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy  
over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies

conveniently recommend it as an article which, for the  
delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanence,  
has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

Roughness,

Blotches,

Sun Burn,

Freckles,

And Pimples

It is as delicate as the Orris or Rosas and lends fresh-  
ness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Imita-  
ted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting  
a nearly whiteness to the teeth; it also purges all  
constipation.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY &  
LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label.

Prepared only by  
LANMAN & KEMP,  
Wholesale Druggists,  
70, 71 & 72 New Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
m13 d wly

BRISTOL'S  
(Vegetable)  
SUGAR-COATED  
PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE

For all the diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS,

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in har-  
mony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S  
SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved  
humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferer  
need not despair. Under the influence of these two  
GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been  
considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and  
permanently. In the following cases these Pills are  
the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever pre-  
pared, and should be at once resorted to.

DISORDERS OF THE VENEREAL, STONE AND GRAVEL.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this  
Junction is well rubbed twice a day, into the small of  
the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it  
will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give imme-  
diate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to cure  
a rough cure.

Both the Bristols and Pills should be used in the  
following cases—

Bad Legs, Cancers, and Skin Diseases.

Bad Breasts, Contracted and Joint Diseases.

Bad Bowels, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases.

Bands and Sacs, Fissures, Skin Diseases.

</div

Friday Morning, March 20, 1868.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

## TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

The session of the Legislative Council which opens to-morrow will probably be brief; yet it may nevertheless have an important bearing on the future of this struggling Colony. Upon the nature of the measures passed at this session may hang the welfare of the country for years to come. If the legislation be of a wise and patriotic character, good results cannot fail to flow immediately therefrom; but should it be ill-considered, selfish or sectional, the result must of necessity prove disastrous and exert a baneful influence upon the country at large. The majority of the popular members of the Council are warmly in favor of retrenchment and economy in every department of the public service. But should the views of the majority have undergone no change in the past fifteen months, the voice and vote of the people's representatives will be powerless in a House composed of two-thirds official members, who have a cogent reason—that of personal interest—in prompting them to continue the present system of Government and expenditure. We are advised, however, of a change having taken place in the feelings and opinions of the majority. We remember well that at the last session the members for the City of Victoria stood up in their places and denounced the reckless manner in which the public monies were being voted by the official majority in the Council, and that every motion pointing towards economy was either voted down in the Council or afterwards very quietly buried by the Executive. In turning over our files to again peruse the speeches of the popular members last session, we are struck with the almost prophetic character of their remarks—the warning, again and again repeated, that Government was appropriating monies which there was not the slightest prospect of its ever being able to collect—and the prediction that before the year had closed the Colony would find itself sunk still deeper in debt and difficulty. We all know how little these warning words were listened to by the majority—how that, influenced by the advice of an over-sanguine and inexperienced young man of mediocre ability, from the Colonial Office, the older and wiser heads among the officials were carried away by the force of his enthusiastic temperament and suffered their better judgment to be overcom by his sophistries and ill-digested ideas of political economy. Fifteen months have passed and even the officials are now constrained to admit there was truth and wisdom in the warnings of the unofficial members, and that their advice, if followed, would have resulted beneficially for the country. We believe hard-earned experience has taught the official members that as legislators they have a higher and nobler mission than the mere voting of their own salaries and the unqualified support of a system of Government that retains them in their seats. "Experience is a hard taskmaster." The past year has been one of bitter reverse for the Government of this Colony; but if the evil results of their legislation have aroused the "official element" to a sense of their duty, we do not despair still of seeing the Colony snatched from political ruin "like a brand from the burning." And let us here disclaim on our part, and on the part of the people of this Island, any intention in the past or future to offer a factious opposition to the Government. Opposition has been always offered from a sincere desire to introduce reforms which the good sense of the people told them were needed, but which the inexperience and want of ability of the former Colonial Secretary prevented his appreciating and adopting. Under the changed and improved composition of the Executive Council, the people are looking forward with eager anticipation for wise and wholesome legislation during the coming session. We do not say that these anticipations will be realized; but, accepting the equitable settlement of the "Capital" question as an earnest of what is to come, they are willing to "bury the hatchet," and bury it so deeply that it will never be resurrected during the continuance in office of the present regime, if they can but see their representatives accorded a respectful hearing, and their views, so far as compatible with the proper performance of the public service adopted. With a great and radical change in the Government of the country imminent, there is a sincere desire on the part of

the tax-payers to let "bygones be bygones" if the Government will but evince a disposition to meet them half way in the work of conciliation, and will pay more attention in the future to measures aiming at the advancement of the material interests of the Colony than to schemes having for their sole aim the selfish aggrandizement of the promoters.

## The Prize Essay.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—

There can be no possible objection to the Prize Essay appearing in your columns, if you can find room for it. But if the public are to be satisfied that the judges arrived at a just conclusion with regard to the comparative merits of the Essays, "Nil Desperandum" ought also to be inserted. I doubt, however, if the result of their insertion would be as "Essay" seems to anticipate; for I cannot but think that the majority of the public would reverse the award of merit by placing "Nil Desperandum" ahead of "Excelsior." That the Prize Essay lost anything by bad, or that the second gained anything by good reading, I beg most emphatically to deny. Mr Clarke read Mr Coleman's Essay really well, and the slight hesitation which occurred once or twice did not at all interfere with the rendering of any of the "finest passages." "Essay's" ears cannot be good if he received from Mr Clarke's reading an impression of "bad delivery." Others think that his delivery was something approaching perfection. Is the Prize Essay, then, worth some fine flights of imaginative fancy? unfortunately they were not necessarily connected with the scenery in question, but were just as applicable to any other landscape as to that viewed from Beacon Hill. As you say in your note appended to "Essay's" letter, whenever Mr Coleman condescended to take into consideration the subject about which he pretended to write he became tame and feeble; in fact, the descriptive part of the Essay was trashy in the extreme. The writer of "Nil Desperandum" never attained the height of eloquence, neither did he ever get down to the slip-slappy twaddle of "Excelsior." Nothing would please me better than to see the two Essays published side by side in your paper, in order that justice may be done as well to the author of "Nil Desperandum" as to "Excelsior."

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES AND NAVIES.—At the reopening of the sittings for Cour des Comptes, Count Basabea read a report in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her army of 146,000 men and 14,000 horses, exclusive of pensions, 335,050,000f. France paid for an army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses a sum of 370,587,000f. Hence if the English army were as numerous as the French one, it would cost about one thousand million of francs! The British navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions, 234,050,000f; the French navy 123,589 000. The pay of the British sailor varies between 403f. and 700f., and that of the French sailor between 202f. and 438f. The equipment of an English sailor cost 103f. and that of a French one 79f. 50c. The ration of an English sailor costs 452f. per annum, and that of a French sailor only 354f.

## Health and Strength Restored!

I am satisfied that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the best medicines of their kind in the market. I have tried many others without relief; my trouble being general bad health with great debility. These remedies have entirely restored my health and strength.

D. W. CHAPMAN, Folsom.

Let the sick and suffering put their trust in these remedies. They will not be disappointed. Health and comfort will be the result.

550

There is but one American perfume that has stood the test of time, and that is MURRAY & LAMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which, for over thirty years, has been in constant use, and which is to day admitted to be the only fragrant water adapted to the various uses of the bath, the handkerchief and the toilet. As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Laman & Kemp, New York.

551

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Surpassing Excellence—This medicine is composed from the finest balms obtainable from the vegetable kingdom. Unlike mineral or mercurial preparations, Holloway's Pills are perfectly innocent, and may be safely taken by children and the most delicate females. The nervous and all who have lost hope and energy through long-continued affliction should have their attention drawn to the many cures of such cases which have been gradually accomplished by these Pills, and gratefully acknowledged by most flattering testimonials. They secure a long, healthy, and a happy life. In all derangements of the digestive system arising from the stomach, liver, or bowels, the curative power of these purifying Pills is especially observable; they stimulate sluggish and regulate disordered functions.

49

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRK IT. For sale at the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist,

Solo Agent, 410 Clay st.,

San Francisco. yd

WANTED.

A ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD TO learn the Printing business. Apply at THE COLONIST OFFICE.

Ship Agent, for New York.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without their written order.

F. H. LAMB,

Agent W. U. Telegraph Company.

Victoria, B.C., March 10th, 1868.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held in the Council Chamber, corner of Broad and Frounce streets, in the city of Victoria, on the 22d of April next, at 1 o'clock p.m., to confirm the special resolution passed on the 16th inst., to increase the capital of the Company.

H. GASTON, Secretary.

March 20, 1868.

ma20 1m2p

ma20 1m2p

## New Advertisements.

## Reduction of Freight

## FREIGHT

From Soda Creek to Quesnelmouth

During the ensuing season,

## WILL BE CARRIED ON THE

## Steamer Enterprise

AT 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  CENTS PER POUND.

The vessel will not be responsible for leakage or

Coal Oil or any liquids shipped in tin.

Victoria, March 19, 1868.

ma20 1m2p

THOS. LETT STAHL SCHMIDT,

Wharf street.

ma20 1m2p

CURTIS &amp; HARVEY'S

## GUNPOWDER.

FEIN Lb. AND  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lb. CANNISTERS

COARSE GRAIN RIFLE

DIAMOND GRAIN

BLASTING

For sale by

THOS. LETT STAHL SCHMIDT,

Wharf street.

ma20 1m2p

POET WINE, very fine, in bottle

TWINES, Seine and Shop

LEA &amp; PERRINS WORCESTER-

SHIRE SAUCE, pints and half-pints

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

THOS. LETT STAHL SCHMIDT,

Wharf street.

ma20 1m2p

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

THE H. B. COON STEAMER

Enterprise will leave Victoria for New

Westminster on MONDAY MORNING, at

11, and on FRIDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

ma19 1m2p

STEAMER ONWARD

WM. IRVING.

ma19 1m2p

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE BARK ZEPHYR,

CAIT. SNOW,

From San Francisco, will commence discharg-

ing on the 1st of April, 1868, at 8 o'clock, on the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf.

Consignees are requested to call at the office of the un-

derground bay freight and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock p.m., on each day will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners.

MILLARD &amp; REEDY,

Wharf street.

ma19 1m2p

BOTTONY.

WANTED, A FURTHER SUM

OF \$1000 to \$10,000 on bottomry of the ship

Trebogian, AI, 1171 tons, now in this port, for

a voyage to Shanghai.

Apply to J. R. STEWART,

Agent for Charterers.

ma19 1m2p

\$1000 REWARD.

WHEREAS THERE IS REASON TO

believe that the premises situated on Govern-

ment street, lately occupied by Daniel Cleal, were

unjustly set on fire by Daniel Cleal, and

a Reward of One Thousand Dollars is hereby offered by the undersigned for the ap-

prehension and conviction of the person or persons con-

cerned in the outrage.

SPROAT &amp; CO.,

Agents for the Royal Insurance Co.

Store street, Victoria, 13th March 1868.

ma19 1m2p

STRENGTHENING

AND

DELICIOUS

The Best Tonic Known!

SAINSEVAIN

WINE BITTERS

ma19 1m2p

STAFFORD &amp; HICKIN

LATE HUTCHINSON &amp; CO.

REMOVED

The business of the Londonhall Market

TO THE

QUEEN'S MARKET,

Opposite Corner, Government and

Johnson street,

and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so

generally bestowed upon them heretofore.

STAFFORD &amp; HICKIN,

LATE HUTCHINSON &amp; CO.

ma19 1m2p

C. F. BARNARD, M. D.

Mechanical &amp; Surgical Dentist.

OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right

"South of Fort street.

ly10 1m2p

ALL BRANCHES OF THE PRO-

DUCTS are skilfully executed. Teeth extracted with

out pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Ithigone

Spray."

Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Second Teeth, without "Spray" or Chloroform

\$1 each. Charge for Fillings and other Work, reduced

so as to correspond with the extent of the time.

Cost of over, paid, or Valued neatly, strongly, and satisfactorily Repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice Gratuit.

Victoria, V.I., B.C., Aug. 9th, 1867.

ly10 1m2p

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY

informed that the above Hotel is now open for

**THE BRITISH COLONIST.**

Friday Morning, March 20, 1868.

**By Electric Telegraph**

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

**LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.**

Europe.

LONDON, March 17.—The House of Commons resumed the debate on Irish Reform.

Gladstone said the Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvement on their farms. As to the Church, it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to make out and submit a different plan of treatment of that subject. Meanwhile the Parliament should lose no time in taking action itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained the hope that the ministry fully realized the gravity of the Irish question. It was in vain to rely upon time as a cure for the evil. Seven hundred years have been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented. The great reason for their content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor. They enjoyed civil and religious equality; but in Ireland the discontent was widespread. The alleged national prosperity of Ireland was proof of this, notwithstanding the condition of the country as described by some of the gentlemen who preceded him. No one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of Ireland by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this institution their early attention. Gladstone then proceeded to review various measures of relief which the ministry had proposed. Only one he approved; that political reformation he proposed in 1849. The adoption of the bill for the relief of the Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel, but without success, and all measures have failed. He deprecated inquiring into the Irish Church establishment. It was well known that the system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuse for the delay in this matter given by the Government. His speech closed with an eloquent appeal in the House to take immediate action.

Disraeli followed. He commenced by deplored his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of 700 years standing had to be settled. The ministry which preceded Lord Derby had neglected the wrongs of ages. He went on to combat the arguments of Gladstone. He denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled the events or affected the plans of the ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measures and hasten no policy. Members, he hoped, were not "blarneyed" by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches—some for the Church establishment. He declared if pressed to an issue on the question the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measures could be called conciliatory which outrage the rights of a million and a half of men. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the ministry were disposed to consider all questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland; all they asked for was time.

Maguire's resolution was withdrawn and the debate ended.

Lord Stanley stated that the Government could not at present submit the papers in the Springbok case. They were in the hands of the Crown officers.

Thompson and Millady have been convicted in Manchester of being accessories to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and sentenced to be hanged.

PARIS, March 17.—The Papal Government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.

**California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Sailed March 16—Bark Constitution, for Tewkesbury. March 17—Bark Torrent, for Bellingham Bay; brig Brewster, Portland.

Arrived March 18—Barkentine Occident, from Columbia; ship Revere, from Puget Sound.

Cleared March 18th—Italian bark Maria Josephine, Puget Sound; bark Meteor, Nanaimo.

Sailed March 18—Bark Milan, Tewkesbury; brig T. W. Lucas, Port Ludlow.

**County Court.**

[Before His Worship the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Fomberton.]

March 19, 1868.

There were 36 cases upon the docket, 2 of which were struck out for non-appearance, 14 confessed judgment, 3 were adjourned, 11 settled by private arrangement and 6 came to trial. The cases tried by this Court were:

*Jesse Cooper vs Wm Smith*—For balance of account of \$9 50. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

*Ah Chow vs E C Holden*—For labor as cook. Judgment for plaintiff, \$52 with costs.

*Jas Deans vs Wm H Parsons*—Action for labor said to have been performed in 1864; amount claimed \$16. Judgment for defendant, without costs.

*McTeirnan vs Rems*—Account for \$7 75. Judgment by default, with costs.

*A. Astacio vs Jas Detrato*—Account \$9 by default, with costs.

*Frank Maladiste vs Joseph Dedrick*—Account. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

The Court adjourned for one week.

The shipbuilders of Maine have memorialized Congress for the adoption of measures favorable to their business. Their aim is to secure a reduction of import duties, and also of internal revenue taxes, on all materials that enter into the construction of ships. That some action is needed to revive the business of ship-building is quite apparent. The cost of construction of a ship is nearly double as much in New York as it is in the British Provinces, and until something is done to remove this great disparity the business will remain stagnant.

**PAPER HUNT.**—To-morrow the weather being favorable, there will be a "meet" at the Halfway House, Esquimalt road, at half-past one, p.m., at which time the hares will start. The land-owners through whose property the hunt passes have kindly given permission to ride over their ground. It is to be hoped the field will follow the paper, as it will be much easier to replace the fences if this is strictly adhered to, there being a man employed for the express purpose of building them up again.

**MUNICIPAL.**—Attention is called to the Municipal Notice published this morning. The time for payment of the rates levied will expire on the 30th inst., and all persons refusing or neglecting to pay will subject themselves to the payment of a heavy penalty. The Corporation is really rendering valuable service to the city in effecting much-needed improvements, and it will be a pity if their exertions are hampered by the delinquency of rate-payers.

**SAILED.**—The telegraph ship *Nightingale*, Capt. Marton, left Esquimalt at noon yesterday, bound for New York. Mr. Margaretson, who came in the ship *Egmont* from England in charge of the cable, sailed in the *Nightingale*. The ship was towed out by the *Emily Harris*, and in passing the ships of war her colors were dipped. The compliment was promptly acknowledged by the Fleet.

A LETTER received by Mr. W. Clunes from his partner on Eureka Creek announces a rich strike in the company's tunnel, which has been driven upward of 200 feet. The *Billy Barker* tunnel, is in 175 feet and is approaching the same lead, which is supposed to be of great richness and extent. Eureka Creek empties into the Meadows at the foot of William Creek.

**IMPORTANT REDUCTION.**—The Upper Fraser steam boat *Enterprise* will resume her trips as soon as the state of the river admits. An important reduction in the rate of freight is announced this morning. Heretofore the rate charged has been one and a half cents per pound. In future the price will be one and a quarter cents.

**IN THE PRESS.**—Mr. Harriet's lectures are now in the Press and being rapidly prepared for the public. The one on mining has been carefully enlarged and strengthened with figures. The two will make a pamphlet of some 40 pages, and so far as we have read they are the ablest vindication of the country we have yet met with.

The performance of the benefit of Mr. M. W. Anderson will come off on Friday evening, the 27th inst., at the Theatre. Jenny Aricot Fowlis, Miss Lizzie Yeoman and several amateurs of Victoria, the Reindeer Amateurs and the Marsh Family have kindly volunteered to appear. "Henry Dunbar" and "Poor Pillicoddy" will be presented.

The next steamer to arrive here will be the *John L. Stephens*. She will leave San Francisco on the 10th proximo. She is upwards of 300 feet long and of great draught of water; but Capt. Winsor thinks she will be enabled to bring her into this harbor without difficulty.

We hear that the Maunders of the Female Infirmary have tendered the institution to the Royal Hospital Committee. Not a bad move. The location of the Infirmary is much superior to that occupied by the Hospital, and we think the offer ought to be accepted.

**ASSAULT.**—Charley, Hydah, for assaulting and cutting with a knife another Hydah, having a similar cognomen, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to two months hard labor in the chain-gang.

**SENTENCED.**—Richard Williams, who was convicted on Wednesday for stealing \$4 37 1/2 from a sailor, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labor.

It is reported that the seat of the popular member of the Council for Nanaimo will be declared vacant, and that Mr. Ring will come forward as a candidate for the position.

The U. S. S. *Lincoln* will sail to-day for San Francisco. She will carry a mail and an express.

The Enterprise, with members of the Council, will sail this morning at 9 o'clock for New Westminster.

A large ship rounded Roca Rocks yesterday afternoon and stood in towards Trial Island. She is probably bound for Nanaimo.

Sailed March 18—Bark Milan, Tewkesbury; brig T. W. Lucas, Port Ludlow.

**H. M. S. SPARROWHAWK** will proceed to New Westminster to-day to be present at the opening of the Legislative Council.

The brig *Robert Cowan* sailed hence for Honolulu, S. I., yesterday morning, with lumber and general merchandise.

The ship *Trebolgan* will sail for Shanghai, China, to-day.

**A SURE remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER:** Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

**Dickens in Washington.**

[From the Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.—Carroll Hall, which was the scene of Mr. Dickens' first appearance before a metropolitan audience, last night, is a recently erected structure, on the elevated square of land directly west of the Patent Office, also occupied by St. Patrick's Church and other Roman Catholic institutions. It is an oblong hall, with a gallery at one end and a stage at the other, furnished with wooden settles capable of holding, when tightly packed, over a hundred people. Last night it was hung with strips of common carpeting, to prevent echoes, while on the stage were the gas-lights, the well-known desk, and the elated-colored back-screen, which is so well calculated to diminish any shade of port on the countenance of the novelist. The gas—is usually the case with Washington gas—was decidedly bad, almost refusing to burn, and making it necessary for Mr. Dickens to commence by a neat excuse, in which he suggested that the radium from the countenances of his auditors must supply the deficiency.

Dickens always gets himself up for his readings with true bistroic fidelity, and those who had seen him in Boston or in New York could not detect the slightest change, even in the arrangement of his watch chain or his dainty bouquet. "Marley was dead to begin with! That was certain," and straightway he brought forward the characters in the "Christmas Carol" eliciting frequent applause. Soon, when the Ghost introduced Scrooge into the shop of his old master, and he exclaimed, in the miser's deep voice: "Bless his heart, it's Fezziziv alive yet! a black dog who had doubtless followed his master into the body of the house responded in deep tones: "Bow! wow! wow!" The audience were convulsed with laughter, in which Mr. Dickens joined, and it was some time before he could press his mirth.

The audience was appreciative. Mr. Sumner appeared to bugle enjoy the artistic elocution of his old friend; Mr. Speaker Colfax watched him closely as he felt that it might be his duty to call him to order; Stanton glared at him as though undecided whether to applaud or to banish him as Russell and Seward were banished; grave and usually oyster-like legislators giggled; young Catholic priests roared with laughter; and all present appeared to enjoy themselves as much as those did who were in the game of blind-man's buff at the house of Scrooge's nephew, where Tuppins would catch the plump sister in the lace tucker.

The "Christmas Carol" was applauded, and there was a decided desire to call Mr. Dickens out, but he did not respond. Ten minutes were soon chatted away, and then we had "The Trial from Pickwick," which was voted tame, and not up to the mark of expectation. Sergeant Buzzell was tame as an orator when compared to some of the lawyers frequently heard in Congress, and Miss Clappins does not equal many a Washington boarding house keeper. Even Samuel Weller was tame, though, perhaps it was the fault of the gas.

**Mr. Dickens' Visit to Chicago.**

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Eastern papers have stated that Mr. Charles Dickens is not coming to Chicago. This must be a mistake. Mr. Dickens is surely coming to Chicago. He would as soon think of dining without saying grace as to come to America and not visit Chicago. In one of his tales, or perhaps one of his letters, Mr. Dickens told his readers how he came to wear the name of "Boz." It appears that a younger and favorite brother was for some family reason nicknamed "Mose," and that another member, having a very bad cold, on one occasion, in attempting to call "Mose," rendered the term "Boz." Thereafter "Boz" became a familiar name in the Dickens family, and Charles adopted it as his own title. Some fifteen years ago this younger and favorite brother came to Chicago to reside. He entered the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and as long as health permitted his family lived comfortably, but sickness came, and with it penury and trouble. Some two years ago Mr. Augustus Dickens died, leaving his widow and her large family unprovided for, strangers in a strange land. One of the principal reasons for Mr. Dickens coming to the United States, we are assured, was to visit the grave of his brother, and his wife and her orphans with the sympathetic offerings of a brother's heart. Those who see Mr. Dickens merely on the platform, and know him only as the recipient of thousands of dollars for each evening's performance, scarcely imagine that while he is before them, the delineator of the joys and sorrows of his own creation, his thoughts are far away on the shores of Lake Michigan, where dwells the unmarked grave of the playmate of his early days. When he reads to his audiences in Boston, New York and elsewhere the story of the Nickleby family, it is impossible to suppose that, like Ralph of that name, he would forget the widow of his brother, whose young children would have been suffering for want of food but for the charity of Mr. Augustus Dickens' American friends. The fate of the fatherless children has been delineated by Mr. Dickens too often and too graphically to be forgotten by himself. The school at "Dotheboys Hall" was made up of that class of pupils. Does any one suppose that the author could leave the children of his brother to the probable chances of such a life as that of "Smike"? Surely, Mr. Dickens must intend to visit Chicago.

Upon the LONDON IRISH ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—Mr. Digby Seymour writes to the Times:—"The address has been already sufficiently signed amply to justify the course I took in preparing and circulating it, but during the few days it will now lie for signature I trust it will receive numerous additions. I am strongly urged from many parts of Ireland to carry over this or a similar address for a national subscription. Meanwhile I am happy to say that I have received applications from different parts of England for forms of the address from bodies of Irishmen anxious to make a public avowal of their loyalty." Accompanying this letter is an appeal from the learned gentleman, in which he urges his countrymen to sign the address. "Listen not, I implore you," he says, "to the suggestion that men of unquestioned loyalty ought not to be asked to sign. Great is the moral power of example. The autograph of the Peer may steady the mark of the peasant. The merchant and the mechanic may mutually encourage each other. Remember! Every Irishman who declines to sign swells the number to those who, in Ireland and America, will be classed and claimed as disaffected or disloyal."

**New Gold Saving Process.**

A correspondent sends us the following: Mr. H. Kelly, 34 Pine street, New York, for three years manager of the Virginian Gold Belt Mine, situated on the Potomac twelve miles above Fredericksburg, and who is now the agent of the company in New York, gives a most favourable account of the amalgamating process invented by Van Buren Ryerson, its actual value having already been proved by four weeks' constant use. The yield of this mine has rarely exceeded eight dollars per ton, but under the new system the average has been thirty dollars, which is but three per cent less than the assay.

Twenty tons of ore from a Carolina mine were shipped last week to the new mill at the Gold Belt works, and the yield which in Carolina had not exceeded four dollars, by the new process was increased to twelve dollars. The difficulty in treating the Virginia ore was the excess of sulphur which has generally been the enemy of progress in mining regions, and is the source of both trouble and loss in our Madoc gold fields. Ryerson's patent is for the use of superheated steam, which is steam heated up to a temperature of twelve hundred degrees, and to which the crushed ore is exposed for 15 minutes before the quicksilver is used. Mr. Ryerson claimed that his process would overcome all previous difficulties, and enable the amalgamator to extract the entire assay, and the result seems to have justified his expectations. He uses a shaking bath 30 feet in length, and with a very peculiar movement, but the one distinctive feature of this progress is the superheated steam. The crusher used at the Gold Belt mill is Brown's Boston Machine, which crushes 15 tons a day; it does not work with stamps, but by a centrifugal movement makes rock crush rock. The cost of crusher was about \$1,000, the price of Ryerson's machine was \$1,500 with a royalty of \$5,000. We understand Mr. Kelly to say distinctly that a five horse engine was all the power required, but possibly this was an error. This invention or discovery will, we imagine, prove of great importance to our Madoc gold companies, especially as the charge of \$5,000 royalty will hardly be demanded in Canada.—*Toronto Globe*.

**IN THE BOSOM OF HIS FAMILY.**—The following mournful satire, accompanied by a cartoon representing Napoleon sadly contemplating the poor little Prince Imperial, is in a late number of the *Owl*:

Yes, the great end is attained. A crown rests upon his brow—his hand clasps a sceptre—by his side he wears the sword of a conqueror. He has shaped his course through a world of difficulties. He has believed in his destiny, and now has reached the summit of his ambition—a throne.

A dizzy resting place, and yet while new to it he is scarcely able to look about him. He has climbed so high that he can see naught but the sun of glory. He must be something more than imperial—he must be Great—great as a warrior, great as a statesman, great as a Bonaparte. The purple robes must be exchanged for the breast plate, the crown for the warrior's helmet. The world must be taught that Napoleon's nephew is no mean successor to his uncle's fortunes.

Deigning to use a dead man's coffin as a ladder to power, still he scorns to go to his grave without renown. Moreover, he has traitors to punish—foes to conquer. Were not the Russians and the Austrians the sworn enemies to the first great bearer of his name? Has he forgotten Moscow or Waterloo? Does he not know that by making the foes of Bonaparte the enemies of France, he secures for his family thousands of brothers—millions of adherents? It is a desperate game, perhaps, but it must be played. If he wins, he claims a palace, the devotion of a prince; if he loses, he falls to rise no more or yields up that which is dearer to him than life—celebrity. And he plays, and for a while the cards seem to favor him and he prospers. But at last the luck turns against him. He finds his plans unsuccessful and his people dissatisfied. And then he throws down his cards, and looks for comfort to those nearest and dearest to him.

He who has so often duped others now actually and willingly deceives himself. He tries to believe that he belongs to a family of kings, that his power comes to him from a long descent. That the bee has ever been the crest of France; that the *fleur de lys* has never waned from the turrets of the Louvre. And he brings together, to comfort him, the family he can trust, and when he tries to count their numbers, finds confronting him naught but the tombs of two dead men and the face of a child that is dying.

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